

GADOMSKI, J.

"Darkness at Noon." p. 7 (TURYSTA. No. 6, June 1954; Warszawa, Poland.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,
April 1955, Uncl..

GADOMSKI, J.; KAMIENSKI, M.; FAGACZEWSKI, J.

"In Search of Copernicus' Observatory in Frombork(Frauenburg)." p. 34, (PROBLEMY, Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly Lists of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

GADOMSKI, JAN.

GADOMSKI, JAN. The Sky on other Planets (Part II). *Urania*, 1955, no. 6,
p. 161-164.

GADOMSKI, J: ZAJCKOWSKI, J.

Technical methods in fighting heat radiation p. 229

OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY.

Warszawa

Vol 9, no. 8, August 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) IC Vol. 5, no. 3 March 1956

GADOMSKI, J.

Ecospheres of stars in a 17-light-year radius from the sun; summary of a lecture delivered at the Astronomical Conference in Krakow, November 1957. p.141.

POSTĘPY ASTRONOMII. Krakow, Poland. Vol. 6, no. 4, Oct./Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

GAKS SRL, C.

RZ Ericani system. In German. p. 3.
(ACTA ASTROPHYSICA. Vol. 7, no. 1. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of West European Accessions (FEAL) 1G. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

GADOMSKI JAN
GADOMSKIY Ya., doktor.

Photon rockets. Tekh. mol. 25 no.7:33 J1 '57.
(Rockets (Aeronautics))

(MLRA 10:8)

Mr., Rd. Polisch Aeronautics

GADOMSKI, J.

Algol. In German. p. 171

ACTA ASTRONOMICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Astronomii)
Warszawa. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

89685

P/011/60/031/011/001/001
B115/B207

3,1550(1057,1062,1129)

AUTHOR: Gadomski, Jan (Warsaw)

TITLE: Eros

PERIODICAL: Urania, v. 31, no. 11, 1960, 322-327

TEXT: Eros is a 35-km long and 11-km wide asteroid which revolves about the Sun on an elliptical orbit and whose least distance from the Earth is 22,300,000 km. To determine the exact astronomical unit, observations of Eros are more favorable than such of Venus which in 243 years passes only four times by the solar disk and is then visible only from certain points of the Earth; its least and most favorable distance is 41,000 000 km. The orbit of Eros may, however, be determined from any point of the Earth.

Fig. 1 shows the curve of the Eros brightness in the night from January 31 to February 1, 1938 on the basis of measurements which the author carried out with a wedge photometer. The author determines a dependence of Eros brightness on the angle i formed by the observer's line of vision and the plane of the asteroid equator. This angle changes since the plane of the Eros orbit is inclined (11°). To the plane of the ecliptic, Polish astronomers observed

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Eros

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the changes of Eros brightness in the years 1930/31 in Kraków and Poznań. In conclusion, the author describes the presumable appearance and properties of this miniature world. On Eros, a person would have an average weight of 20 g. A jump from 2000 m altitude would take 16 min and cause the jumper no injury. A stone thrown up would not fall back, but be subject to the gravitational force of the Sun. At the Eros firmament, the passage of the Sun is almost five times quicker. Day passes immediately over into night. The contrasts between light and shadow are as pronounced as on the moon. At a vertical incidence of the sunlight ($z = 0^\circ$), some rocks reach a temperature of up to $+90^\circ\text{C}$ in the perihelium and up to $+20^\circ\text{C}$ in the aphelium. At an oblique incidence of the sunlight the absolute temperature drops proportionally to $\sqrt{\cos z}$. Thus, a thermal erosion is effective. The Sun appears in an aureole of corona and zodiacal light. The stars are visible also during daytime. Meteors falling down to Eros cause dust-clouds which do not settle again, but remain in space as interplanetary dust. Fig. 2 shows the probable appearance of Eros. I: When i is greatest and the amplitude of brightness has reached its lowest value; O: Center of the asteroid mass; II illustrates the position when i is smallest ($i = 0^\circ$) and the amplitude of brightness has reached its maximum ($2^m.0$); 1: The permanent brightness;

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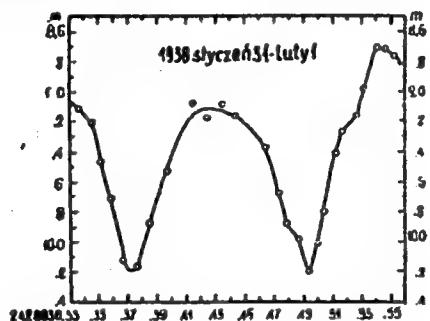
89685

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B115/B207

Eros

2: Phase 0 h; 3: Phase 2.5 h; 4: The most intensive brightness; 5: The weakest brightness. There are 2 figures.

Fig. 1



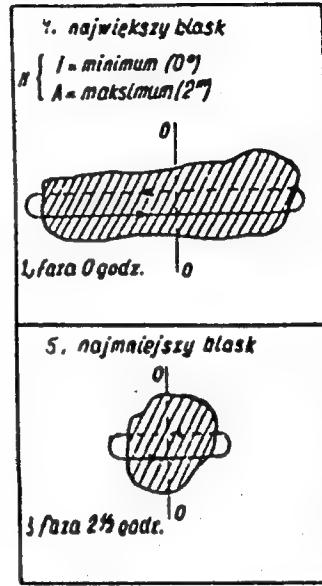
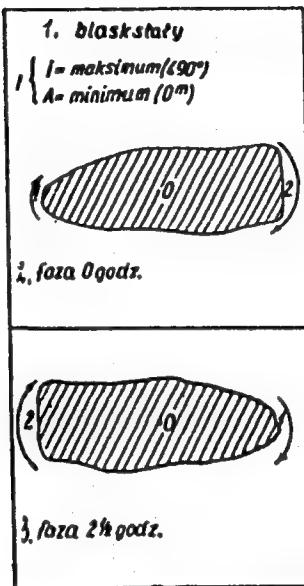
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B115/B207

Eros

Fig. 2



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GADOMSKI, Yan; IORDANSKIY, D. [translator]

Colored stars. IUn.tekh. 5 no.4:54 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
• (Stars)

20909

3.1550 (1057,1062,1129)

S/025/61/000/005/004/005
D241/D305

AUTHOR: Gadomskiy, (Ya), Professor (Poland)

TITLE: Zones of Life in Space

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 5, 1961, 33-35

TEXT: The principle of the Sun's biosphere is explained and further deductions are made on the possibility of a multitude of other biospheres in our and other galaxies. The author first discusses the report of astrobiologist Hubert Strughold Abstractor's note: Transliterated Gubert Strughol'd on his research into the zones of life in the solar system, read at the 1956 conference of the International Astronautical Federation. Subsequently the author mentions the theory of Kuyper and Urey. Professor Gadomskiy points out then that what Strughold forgets is the sufficiently great mass of the planet. Only a planet can restrain an active atmosphere over a period of billions of years. This condition is achieved on

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Zones of Life in Space

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all the planets of our system, (excluding Mercury and the asteroids) and also on Titan-largest of Saturn's satellites. Accepting the hypothesis of Soviet biologists that organic life based on carbon compounds is possible at external temperatures of from + 80 to - 70°C, the author puts the sun's biosphere zone at distances from 92 to 275 million km from the sun. This area may be designated the spherical ring or as Strughold terms it - the spherical shell. In this zone there are only three planets: Venus, Earth and Mars. The Earth is situated at the optimal distance, rotating almost at the thermal center of the biosphere. Using the law of Stefan - Boltzmann, it is possible to determine the mean annual temperature of the planet's surface as that of a black body. For the Earth it equals + 3°C. This is in agreement with climatological measurements conducted on Earth that produced a mean annual temperature equaling + 14°. Since the Earth's atmosphere is very conducive to absorption of electromagnetic radiation from the sun, the Earth receives more heat than an ideal black body. Each star has its own

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Zones of Life in Space

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biosphere. The distance of the biosphere from the star and its width are directly proportional to the radius of the star and the square of the temperature at its surface. The temperature limits accepted, allow one to establish that the width of the biosphere is equal to the doubled distance of its beginning from the center of the star. From this, the conclusion may be drawn that hot stars and giant stars possess very wide biospheres. Dwarf stars such as the sun have biospheres that are closer and narrower; sub-dwarf stars have biospheres in a rudimentary state. From component A of the double star UW of canis majoris, a biosphere is obtained 740 times wider and the same number of times further from the star than for the sun. The sub-dwarf star Wolf 359 has a biosphere 100 times closer to the center and 100 times thinner than does the sun. It should be remembered, states the author, that the biosphere of a star does not always correspond to the zone of its planets. The latter could be situated closer than the biosphere and, therefore, be in a molten state and the former, being located beyond the zone

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Zones of Life in Space

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of the biosphere, could be in a suspended state. Even if life proves to be based on another element besides carbon, these biospheric formulae remain valid if other initial temperature limits are applied. Calculating the number of stars in our system at a radius of 17 light years, the author found that the sum of the biospheres was scarcely $0.25 \cdot 10^{-25}$ of the 20,000 cubic light years for the 55 stars contained in the system. With regard to space, taking into consideration the empty areas dividing the neighboring galaxies, it may be assumed that the area suitable for life of that part accessible to observation constitutes 10^{-20} of the total. It was discovered by Russian astronomers Struve and Shayn that the spectrums of giant, young stars possessed faded and blurred lines and that dwarf stars with respectable growth possessed bright and clear lines. It was found that the fading was due to the rapid rotation of the former about their axis. If the angle between the ray of our vision and the direction of the rotational axis of a star is near 90° , then the Doppler effect is especially

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strong. Based on the Doppler effect, the rotational velocity of a star at the equator can be measured with an accuracy of up to 1 km/sec by the profile of spectral lines. In the decrease of rotational velocity of stars, cosmologists Hoyle, Al'even and Struve see the immediate result of their planetary system formation. A simple calculation shows that 98 % of the rotational moment of the solar system belongs to planets and only 2 % to the sun. Determining the rotational velocity and growth of all giant, dwarf and sub-dwarf stars in the galaxy, it is calculated that 67 % of them should possess planets and 33 % will receive them in the future. This is based on the catalogue of star spectra by Henry Draper, but these are only the more bright stars. Statistical investigation of the region at the radius of 17 light years from the sun gives a somewhat different picture: Dwarf and sub-dwarf stars are found there in the majority (96 %) and giants -- 4 %. On this basis, it may be suggested that 90 % of all stars in the galaxy possess planets. In other words, planetary systems are more the rule than the exception. This leads to the belief that there are more planets than stars in the galaxy. *✓*

Card 5/5

GADOMSKI, Jan, cdr

When the Earth becomes like Saturn. Problemy 18 no.3:170-172 '62.

GADOMSKI, Jan, dr.

The last star in the sky of the Earth. Problemy 18 no.9:616-619
162.

GADOMSKI, J.

S/035/62/000/012/005/064
A001/A101

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: "Urania" (Poland), 1962, v. 33, no. 7

PERIODICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 6,
abstract 12A34 ("Urania" (Polska), 1962, v. 33, no. 7, 194 - 220,
Polish)

TEXT: The following articles have been published: "Electrical Universe"
by K. Ziolkowski; "Space Medicine" by B. Falkiewicz; "The name of Copernicus
in botanics" by B. Gorowka; "Eternal satellite" by J. Gadomski; "Voices from
Brudzew", "Copernicus portrait on the clock of the Strassburg cathedral" and
"Kant on Copernicus" by S. Brzostkiewicz; "Discovery of Transpluto" by S. Lu-
bertowicz; "Correction to the article on Comets" by F. Kępinski; "On the problem
of restoration of Frombork" by S. Przylecki; "470 anniversary of the first ter-
restrial globe" by J. Pagaczewski, etc. ✓

N. Ch.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GADOMSKI, J.

Ecospherical consequences of the new theory of the solar evolution.
Postepy astronomii no.1:61-64 '63.

GADOMSKI, Jozef

Influence of fallout on the elements of atmospheric electricity
in Swider. Przegl geofiz 9 no.3/4:227-242 '64.

1. Institute of Geophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw.

GADOMSKI, Jerzy, dr inz.

Dust sampling instrument for mines and foundries. Przegl gorn
21 no.2:85-86 F '65.

L 20191.66 ENT(1) GW
ACC NR: A15023718

(A)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0073/65/000/007/0042/0046

31
B

AUTHOR: Gajomaki, J. (Doctor)

ORG: none

TITLE: What would happen if the gravitation constant had a different value?

SOURCE: Mlody technik, no. 7, 1965, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: gravity, gravitation effect, earth gravity, cosmos

ABSTRACT: The universe and its evolution as well as phenomena on earth are discussed by assuming that the gravitation constant k is decreased to $1/2 k$ or increased to $2k$. It is concluded that if the value of the gravitation constant in nature were actually changed the results would be catastrophic. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: C3, 08 SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 - myp

2

P/005/62/000/048/004/004
D240/D307

AUTHOR: Gadomski, Janusz, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Technological progress in the mining of sulphur

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Techniczny, no. 48, 1962, 8, 9

TEXT: The Piaseczno mine produces annually ~ 1,900,000 t of ore, at a cost equal to ~ 53% of the total price of the production of sulphur. In an effort to lower the cost of ore extraction, research is now in progress on the application of new, more economical extraction methods, chiefly of removing water from the deposit. ✓ The research on underground methods of extraction, using methods developed by Katedra Projektowania Technologicznego Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Technical Planning, Warsaw Polytechnic), AGH Kraków - Katedra Kopalnictwa Naftowego (AGH Cracow, Department of Oil Extraction) and by 'Biprokop' and Przedsiębiorstwo Budowy Kopalń-Oddział Odwodnienia Kopalń w Krakowie (Mine Construction Enterprise - Cracow Division for the Removal of Water from Mines),

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Technological progress ...

P/005/62/000/048/004/004
D240/D307

for application to the deposits in the Grzybów-Solec region, is described together with a summary of ore enrichment procedures, conversion yields, and costs. It is expected that the present (~ 60%) output may be raised to 75%, and eventually to 85-90%. Further work on the production of sulphur is channelled in 3 directions: (a) the static extraction of S from the ore by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$, studied by the Department of Technical Planning, Warsaw Polytechnic, (b) distillation of S from the ore, studied by AGH Kraków, Katedra Materiałów Wiążących (AGH Cracow, Department of Bonding Materials), producing Portland cement as a by-product, and (c) production of S and H_2SO_4 by the partial combustion of liquid ore, studied by Katedra Inżynierii Chemicznej Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Chemical Engineering, Warsaw Polytechnic). The next aim of the S industry is to reduce imports of foreign machinery.

ASSOCIATION: Kombinat Siarkowy w Tarnobrzegu (Sulphur Combine in Tarnobrzeg)

Card 2/2

MAŁACHOWSKI, M.

A system of yards or sectors? Remarks on plans of building production centers. 111.
(EKONOMIKO WIEJSKIE. Vol. 9, No. 4, April 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) 1C, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Unci.

GADOMSKI, Michal

Mechanical grinder. Przegl geol 9 no,10:544-545 '61.

1. Katedra Mineralogii i Geochemii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego.

(Grinding machines)

GLIKIEKI, W.

In defense of the stone-block road surface. p.191

(Dokumenty. Vol. 12, No. 8, Aug. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Unci.

GARIBOLDI, G.

Single windows with double panes. p.164. (PRZGLAD NUDOMIAW, Vol. 24, No. 4, June 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LEAL), EC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

GADOMSKI, Z.

"Economic consequences of technical progress in the light of observations of building the experimental house at Bialany. Biuletyn." p. 33A
(INZINERIA I BUDOWNICTWO Vol. 11, No. 11, Nov. 1955. Warsaw, Poland)

80: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

QADOMSKI, Z.

"Guides for safe lengths of anchoring wires in elements of prestressed concrete. Biuletyn. p. 34A. (INZINERIA I BUDOWNICTWO Vol. 11, No. 11, Nov. 1955. Warszawa, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1955. Uncl.

GADOMSKI, Z.

The works of the Experimental Center of the Institute of Building Construction.
(To be contd.) p. 279

Vol. 12, no. 8, Aug. 1955
INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO
Warszawa

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

GADOMSKI, Z.

Works of the Experimental Center of the Institute of Building Construction
in Ksawerow. p. 309.

Vol. 12, no. 9, 1957
INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO
Warszawa

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accessions "(EEAL)", LC, Vol. 5, no. 2,
Feb. 1956

GADOMSKI, Zygmunt, mgr inz.

Examples of damages of ferroconcrete supports. Inz i bud
20 no.10:411-412 0 '63.

1. Zaklad Eksperczyz, Instytut Techniki Budowlanej, Warszawa.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513930011-8

GADOMSKI, Zygmunt, mgr inz.; MAKULSKI, Witold, dr inz.; SLONIEWSKI,
Andrzej, mgr inz.

Cable-reinforced concrete in apartment building. Inst tech
budow biul inf no. 15:49-53 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513930011-8"

SOKOLOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk; GADON, S.G.

Use of elastic plastic in the construction of postoperative prostheses. Stomatologija 41 no.5:82-85 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz sektora proteznoy stomatologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk I.I.Revzin) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -- doktor meditsinskikh nauk M.V.Volkov).
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

G A D O R E

2 ~~SECRET~~

"Eine neue Stufe der Elektrifizierung der Ukraine"
by Korresp. Mitglied der Akademie d. Wiss. D. DASHE: V.I. WEIS
and Kand. D. OUBOMOV, Wiss. W.I. Denissev, Moskau

800
"Einige Fragen der Entwicklung der ungarischen Energieerzeugung und der
Elektroindustrie"
by Dipl.-Ing. B. Georg und Dipl.-Ing. L. Gal, Budapest

"Die Elektroindustrie in der Volksrepublik Bulgarien"
by Dipl.-Ing. J. Chrebov, Sofia

"Polnische Vorschriften über schlagwetter- und explosionsgeschützte
elektrische Betriebsmittel" by Dipl.-Ing. W. Gmelchowski, Szczecin, Warschau

20: ELETRIC: Oct 99; unclassified

ELKETROTEHNika
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Vol. 44. - 1951
No. 1-2, Jan.-Feb.

I. Gruber
and E. Farkas
Rural electrification in the U.S.S.R. and
Hungary

ASB 104 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

✓ A D A R, K.

Electrical Engineering Abst.
Vol. 57 No. 673
Jan. 1954
Electrical Engineering

102. Measurement and optimization of load/capacity of underground cables. B. CHAO. Elektrotehnika, 46, 268-76 (Sept., 1933) in Hungarian.

The main problem is to establish the maximum permissible heating, when the combined optimum of material cost and life of cable is the aim. Many factors influence this decision, some of which are not calculable and must be found by experiment. The author discusses investigations on the limiting temperatures fixed by the new Hungarian standards. The temperature measurements are described, and graphs are given of the temperature of core, insulation and sheathing against the current. The standard specifications of various countries for the permissible heating are compared. A mathematical analysis is then given of the relation between the temperatures of core, sheath and surroundings. The author concludes that standards for maximum permissible load can only be fixed when the following data are also specified: (1) Temperature of surroundings; (2) Heat conductivity of ground; (3) Heat conductivity of insulation; (4) Maximum temperature of core. All the investigations relate to single cables. T. P. ARROY

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513930011-8

"Sociability of Initiatives in the Lower Danube", 1964, (Hungaria,
Vol. 6, No. 26, Oct. 1964, Budapest, Hungary)

CC: Monthly List of West European Acquisitions (WLA), 1965, Vol. 1, No. 3,
March 1965, Urcl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000513930011-8"

GRADE
HUNG

621.311.1 : 63(439.1)

1441. Present-day electrification of agriculture [in Hungary]. E. Olzon. Elektrotehnika, 47, No. 11, 322-32 (Nov., 1934) [In Hungarian.]

The power requirements of different branches of agriculture, irrigation and soil cultivation are estimated and the necessary extensions to the national power network discussed. L. (source)

GADOR, E.

Electrification of Hungarian agriculture. p. 9.
No. 20, Oct. 1955. IWSZAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

CADAR, E.

The teaching of mathematics in Hungary. o. 39 Vol. 11 No. 17 Sept. 1956.
MUSZAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

GADOR, Endre

Some questions relating to the economy of electric power transfer.
Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:177-184 Ap-My '60.

1. Mehezipari Miniszterium Villamosipari Igazgatosag.

GADOR, Endre

Methods for ~~Exploring~~ power demands. Energia es atom 14
no.4/5:149-152 My '61.

1. Nehezipari Miniszterium.

GADOR, Erdre

Economic aspects of the technical progress in transporting
electric power. Energia es atom 14 no.4/5:207-209 My '61.

1. Nehezípári Miniszterium, VIPIG.

GADOR, Endre

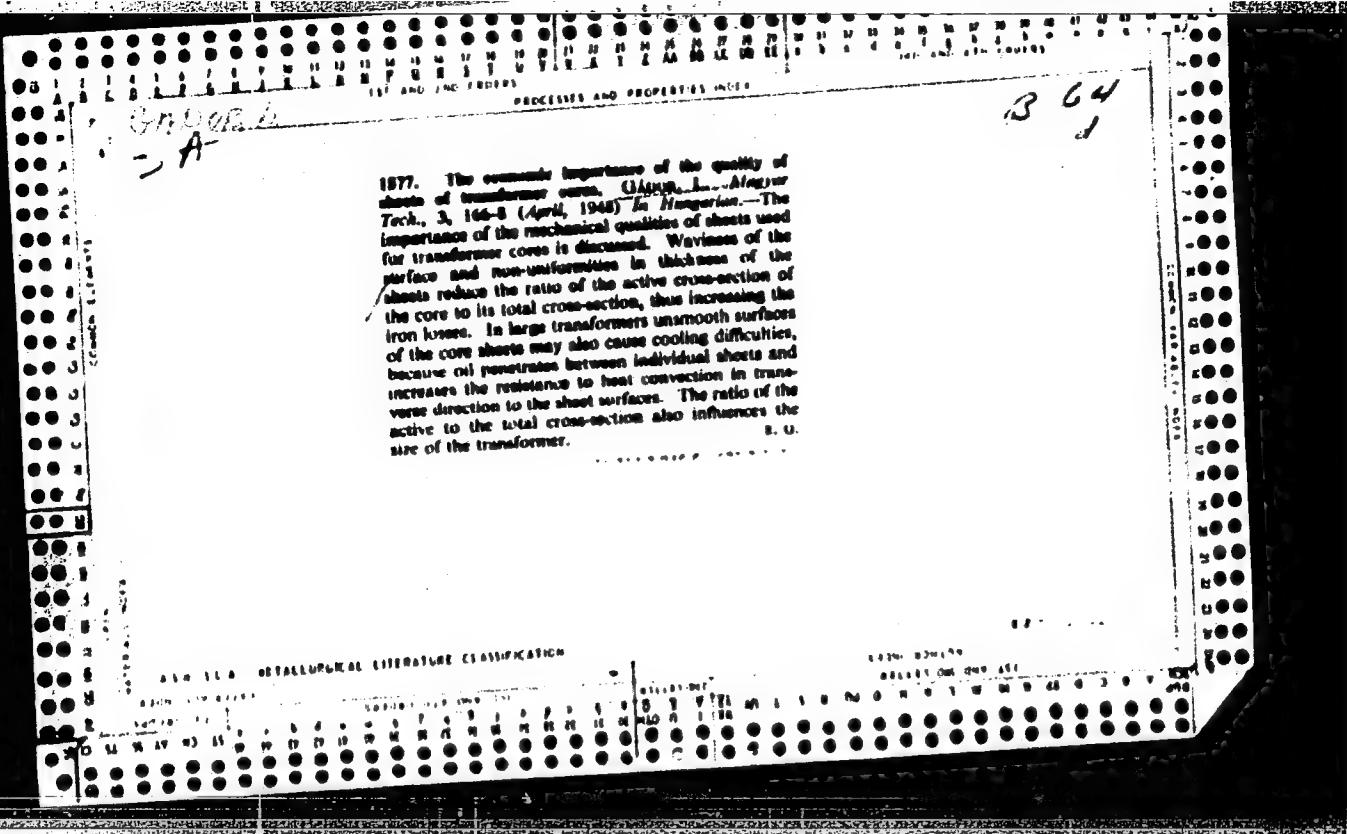
Economical network design for changing load. I. (To be cont'd.).
Elektrotechnika 55 no.11:490-500 N '62.

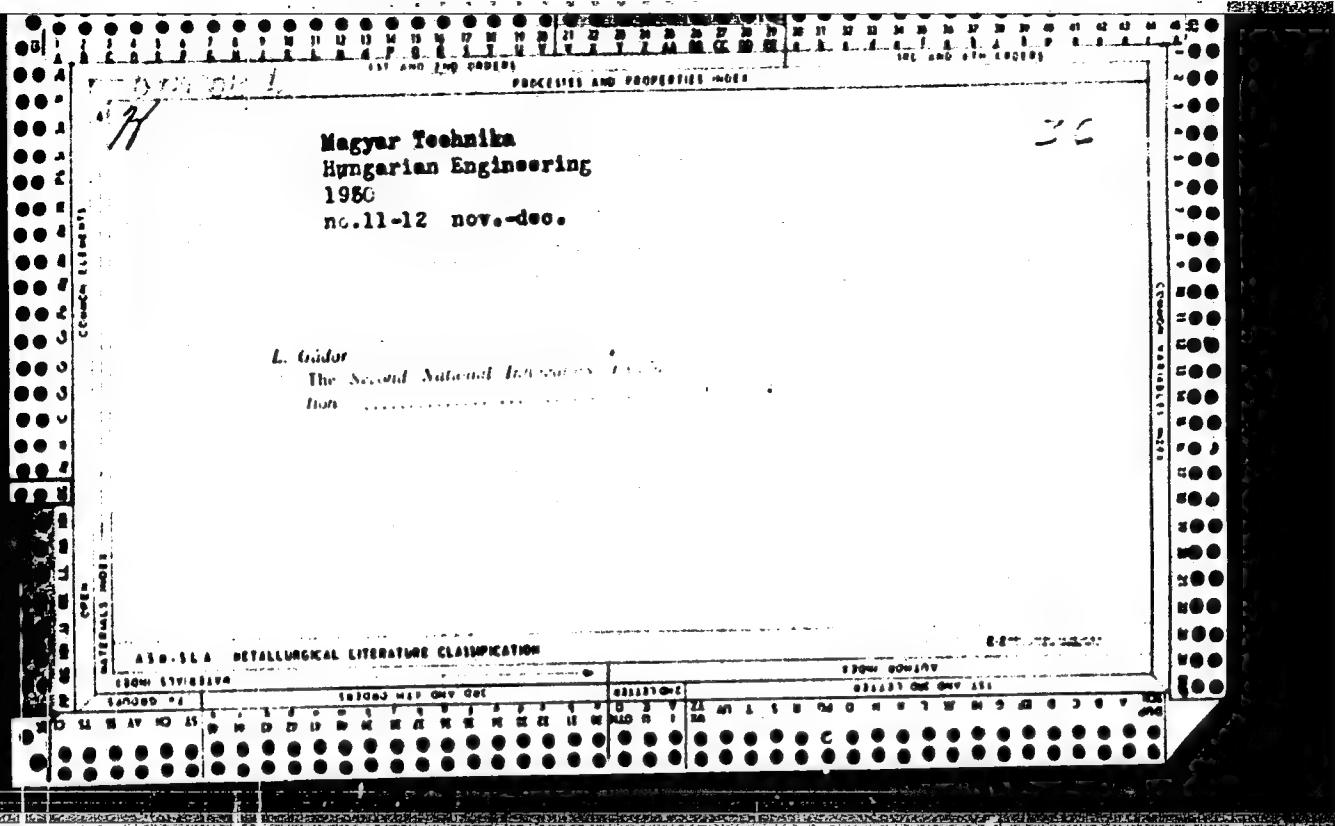
1. Orszagos Muzaki Fejlesztesi Bizottsag.

GADÓR, Endre

Economical network dimensioning for changing load. Pt. 2.
Elektrotechnika 55 no.12:542-547 D '62.

1. Orszagos Muszaki Fejlesztesi Bizottsag.





The conduct of magnetic fluids. I. Gradient
transients. Vol. 49, 1956, No. 2, pp. 46-54. 74 figs.

Due to the following advantageous properties of magnetic fluid and powder clutches there is an ever increasing demand for their application in drives and control systems. The outstanding advantages of magnetic fluid and powder clutches are their great torque transmission capacity, the ability to control speed of the clutch by varying the magnetic field, the absence of wear and the long life of the clutch. Magnetic fluids and the usual powdered magnetic fluids and powders are presented. The paper deals in detail with the method of obtaining the magnetization curve for powdered iron. The measurement of forces in the iron is performed by a special device and a calculation method is given for each calculation. As a verification of the theoretical calculations the results of the experiments carried out in the Central Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Power are presented. The calculation of the magnetic fluid magnetization curve is given in the paper.

1541 - DESIGN OF NON-LINEAR BRIDGES IN VACUUM
DEVA, New York, U.S.A.
Elektrotehnika, Vol. 49, No. 10-12, 320-31, Oct.-Dec. 1956
T. T. Karpov

Design problems of non-linear bridge circuits containing tripler
transformers are discussed. Steady-state load conditions are treated
by a graphical method in which the effect of harmonics is ignored.
The problem of analysis of non-linear bridges is studied around the point of
maximum load, introducing into the calculations the dynamic impedance as
a function of the working point. Characteristics are shown by curves.

GADOR, L.

621 318.5

✓ 1316. SOME RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF RELAY ALGEBRA

L.Gábor...
Eletrotechnika, Vol. 50, No. 4, 138-44 (April, 1957) In Hungarian.

Brief reference is made to the basic conception of relay algebra
and a treatment is presented of some specific problems. The technical
interpretation of the symbolic algebraic terms is discussed
Csuros //

2

✓ 11. Design of magnetic circuits.³⁵ L. Gador, *Elektrotechnika*, Vol. 50, 1957, No. 8-9, pp. 314-322, 15 figs.

For the design of magnetic circuits the magnetic Ohm's law is a well known method which is based on the analogy of magnetic and electrical circuits. The study extends this analogy to magnetic circuits and a.c. circuits. The idea of complex magnetic resistance is introduced. Its real component contains the data of the magnetic circuit upon which depends the component of the magnetomotive force parallel and proportional with the flux. The imaginary component contains data determining that component of the magnetomotive force which is at right angles to the flux and is proportional with its first differential coefficient. By introducing the notion of the complex magnetochemical resistance the simple method of calculation of a.c. circuits is transferred to magnetic circuits. The application of the method to composite electrical and magnetic circuits is presented.

GADOR, L.

Forces arising in magnetic fluids. Acta techn Hung 27 no.3/4:225-244
1959. (KEAI 9:6)

l. Research institute of the Electrical Industry, Budapest.
(Magnetic clutches)

GADOR, L.

The loading capacity of nonlinear bridges. Acta techn Hung 28 no.3/4:
281-308 '60.
(EEAI 9:9)

1. Research Institute for the Electrical Industry, Budapest.
(Electric bridges)

23140

H/007/61/000/007/001/001
D020/D105

9,3210

AUTHOR: Gádor, László

TITLE: Controlled nonlinear bridges

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, no. 7, 1961, 299-301

TEXT: The article deals with the properties of bridge circuits composed of nonlinear resistors, and examines the control possibilities and the efficiency of various nonlinear bridge types. The author's investigations proved that the operational conditions of the elements can be changed by additional current load produced in the nonlinear elements of the bridge arms. In the experiments polycrystal blocks with SiC base were used. This material, developed by the Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (VKI) (Electrical Industry Research Institute) for surge arresters and other nonlinear resistors, has a negligibly small interior specific resistance, and the contact resistance of its grains is dependent on voltage and temperature. The relation between the current and voltage in SiC blocks is expressed by

$$u = A I^a; \quad i = B u^b \quad (1)$$

Card 1/5

23140

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D020/D105

Controlled nonlinear bridges

which gives good enough approximations for practical purposes. The bridge control circuit which changes the characteristic curve has the task of influencing the main circuit which meanwhile reacts to the control circuit. If this reciprocal effect does not exist as required in case of an open control circuit, the so-called 0-point requirement is fulfilled, resulting in the alteration of the characteristic curve of the main circuit without the shifting of the 0-point. In a nonlinear bridge, the 0-point requirement is fulfilled when the bridge is balanced in both directions under any operational conditions. On the basis of balancing conditions, various types of balanced bridges can be designed. Fig. 20 shows the different controlling possibilities, such as increasing or decreasing the resistance, or increasing the resistance in one range and decreasing it in another as represented by the d_f curve. The most efficient control can be achieved with a completely symmetrical nonlinear bridge which is the most suitable circuit for practical purposes. The rate of controllability is dependant on the degree of curvature of the characteristic. If the curve has a short radius or a sharp bend with a definite change in direction, the bridge has

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Controlled nonlinear bridges

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D020/D105

good controlling properties. When the characteristic is made up of straight sections and the working point is identical with the bending point as shown in Fig. 23a, then the $\frac{\partial i_f}{\partial u_v}$ is constant as shown in

Fig. 23b and the directional tangent of the controlling curve is equal to the difference of the directional tangent of the two straight sections. When the working point is below the bending point, as shown in Fig. 24a, there is no control effect till the $u_f + u_v$ reaches the bending point;

when it does, the controlling curve rises with $\frac{\partial i_f}{\partial u_v} = \text{constant}$, as

shown in Fig. 24b. There are 24 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.
Abstracter's note: the reference is given as a footnote/

ASSOCIATION: Villamosipari Kutató Intézet (Electrical Industry Research Institute).

SUBMITTED: May, 1960.

Card 3/5

GADOR, L., Cand. of techn.sc.

Description of alternating magnetic circuits by complex
quantities. Acta techn Hung 41 no.1/2:113-137 '62.

1. Research Institute of the Electrical Industry, Budapest.

GÁBOR, László, dr., a magyar tudományos kandidátus

Voltage control in distribution networks. Villamosag 12
no.7:193-99. Jl '64.

1. Head, Laboratory, Research Institute of the Electric
Industry, Budapest.

GADOR, Laszlo, dr., okleveles gepeszmernok, a muszaki tudomanyok
kandidatusa

Activity of the Electric Laboratory, Research Institute of
Electric Industry in the past 15 years. Elektrotechnika 57
no.11/12:512-519 N-D '64.

1. Head, Electric Laboratory, Research Institute of Electric
Industry, Budapest, V., Jozsef Attila u.24.

GADOROS, L.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MAGYAR EPITOIPAR. Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1958

Gadoros, L. Glass in the building industry. p. 281.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

GADOROSI, Ferenc

International and domestic role of housing cooperatives. Epites szemle
6 no.1:22-26 '62.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Lakas- es Kommunalispolitikai Foosztalyanak
osztalyvezetője.

(Housing, Cooperative)

GADOROSI, Ferenc

Revision of the investment program for the period of the
2d five-year plan concerning the government-built dwelling
houses. Epites szemle 7 no.3:71-80 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Lakas- es Kommunalispolitikai
Foosztalyanak osztalyvezetője.

GADOROSI, Ferenc

Preparing the investment program for the construction of dwelling houses within the framework of the 3d five-year plan. Epites szemle 7 no.11:335-342 '64.

1. Division Chief, Department of Housing, Ministry of Construction, Budapest.

GADORY, Istvan

Parallel use of the punched card system of mechanical data processing in the plant programming and account rendering data. Koh lap 96 no.3: 138-142 Mr '63.

1. Dunai Vasmu.

GADORY, Istvan

Parallel use of the punched card system mechanical data processing in the plant programming and rendering accounting data. Koh lap 96 no.4:175-178 Ap '63.

1. Dunai Vasmu.

GADORY, Istvan (Dunaujvaros); HAUSZNER, Erno (Dunaujvaros)

Solution of regression calculation by means of punched card data
on processing machines for estimating the tensile strength of
steel plates. Koh lap 95 no.12:537-544 D '62.

Gagovich, M.D.

161. THE EFFECT OF SPACE CHARGE DURING THE
PROPAGATION OF INTENSE BEAMS OF CHARGED PARTICLES. M.D.Gagovich.

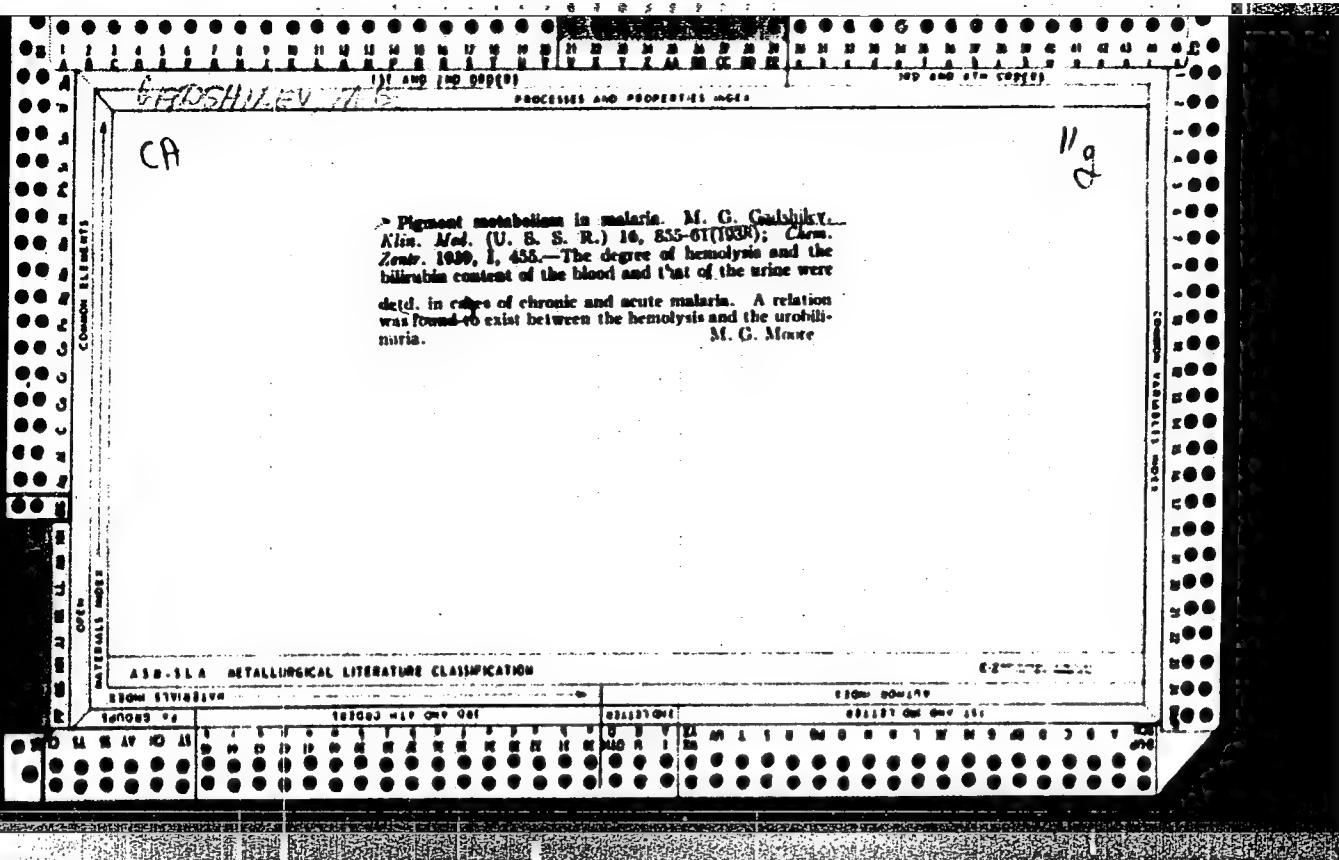
Uspokhi fiz. nauk, Vol. 58, No. 2, 215-50 (1958). In
Russian.

Pls. See
McC. S.

The article brings together the results of published fundamental work on the topic and appears to have been successful in assembling information and in deriving formulae likely to be of use in work with intense beams. 81 refs.

C.R.S.Manders

Rec'd [Signature]



GADSHIEV, S. A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/8 Cardiovascular Aug 57

2352. GADSHIEV S. A. and MISHURA V. I. Surg. Clin., Milit. Med. Acad., Leningrad *Diagnosis and treatment of the Lutembacher syndrome (Russian text)* Vestn. Khir. 1956, 7 (15-23) Illus. 4

The interatrial defect can present itself as an ostium primum or, more often, Botal's foramen ostium secundum. Data were given on 4 patients with a Lutembacher syndrome. In the investigation all available diagnostic methods were employed - angiography, phonocardiography, electrocardiography, vectorcardiography, etc. In 3 patients the defect manifested itself in puberty, in one patient at the age of 26 during her first pregnancy. The first 3 patients were often ill in childhood and their physical development was retarded; a certain dwarfing was apparent although there was no serious interference with work capacity. The clinical picture was characterized by dyspnoea, tachycardia and acrocyanosis. A study of the respiration established the fact that with a Lutembacher syndrome the co-efficient of oxygen consumption during exercise increases corresponding with an increase of the respiratory minute volume, while, with a combined mitral defect with a predominance of stenosis, it falls with a considerable increase in the respiratory minute

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CONT.

volume. One female patient was operated on and the defect in the interatrial wall was easily penetrated by the surgeon's finger; the left venous aperture constricted up to 1.5 cm. in length, was enlarged up to 4 cm. after separation of the commissures. The condition of the patient was good one year after intervention. References 23.

Gadshiev - Leningrad (IX, 18)

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Gadyatskiy, A.

AUTHOR: Gadyatskiy, A., School Director 27-58-3-4/17

TITLE: Our Training Farm (Nashe uchebnoye khozyaystvo)

PERIODICAL: Professional'noye Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 3,
pp 9 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Agricultural work has been carried out by apprentices-mechanizers on a tract of land allotted as a training ground to the Agricultural Mechanization School # 4. A loan was granted by the government to purchase the necessary sowing material. Preparatory training and organizational work was carried out. The organization of practical training has met with difficulties, such as the location of the training ground (18 km from the school), the lack of buildings and living accomodation, etc. A weekly schedule provided for three days of theoretical training and three days of laboratory and practical work on said ground. In the spring and autumn 1957, sowing and agricultural work was carried out by the apprentices. Due partly to the bad soil and lack of fertilizer the yield of the training farm was rather poor, but nevertheless the profit amounted to 61,000 rubles.

Card 1/2

The following measures were proposed in order to raise

Our Training Farm

27-58-5-4/17

the production of this training farm: increase its territory to 300 ha, construct a cattle breeding farm, supply technical equipment and purchase pedigree cattle.

ASSOCIATION: Uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva # 4 (Sums-kaya oblast') (Agricultural Mechanization School # 4)(Sumsk oblast')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GADYL'SHIN, A.

AUTHORS: Bykov, A., Gadyl'shin, A., Nadirov, A., Engineers

85-53-6-13/43

TITLE: "Komsomolets" Airplane (Samolet "Komsomolets")

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 6, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors relate how in May 1957 a group of Komsomol engineers (Bykov, B. Aurov, G. Bikulev, Gal'dyshin, Nadirov, V. Mayorov, and V. Ozhegov) and technicians (L. Akinin and I. Zherebtsov) working during their leisure time completed plans for a two-seater jet trainer. This plane was not approved by the pertinent organization because its speed exceeded that intended for this type of machine. The group then designed the Komsomolets, a single-seater jet sports plane for aerial acrobatics and distance record flying. Its flight characteristics are: wing spread 7.8 m.; length of plane 10 m.; height of plane 3.58 m.; wing area 15 m²; maximal speed 143 km/hr; landing speed 114 km/hr; flight weight 2,500 kg.; fuel capacity 600 kg. The engineers decided to construct the experimental model themselves in off hours; this was approved by the directors of the plant, its technical council and the Party Committee. There are sketches and a cutaway drawing of the Komsomolets as well as 20 photographs of engineers and builders.

Card 1/1

1. Civil aviation--USSR 2. Airplanes--Design

GADYL'SHIN, R.Z.

Pasture fattening of cattle in western Kazakhstan. Zhivotnovodstvo
20 no. 6:20-24 Je '58.
(NIRA 11:6)

1. Direktor Taldykukskogo sovkhoza, aspirant Orenburgskogo
instituta molochno-ryasnogo skotovodstva.
(Kazakhstan--Beef cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

A L 11587-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5028894

SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/65/000/004/0110/0115

52

B

AUTHOR: Karayev, Z. Sh.; Gadymov, A. M.; Murguzov, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry, AN AzerbSSR (Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Interaction between $A_2^{III}B_3^{VI}$ tellurides of samarium¹⁷¹ and gallium¹⁷¹

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1965, 110-115

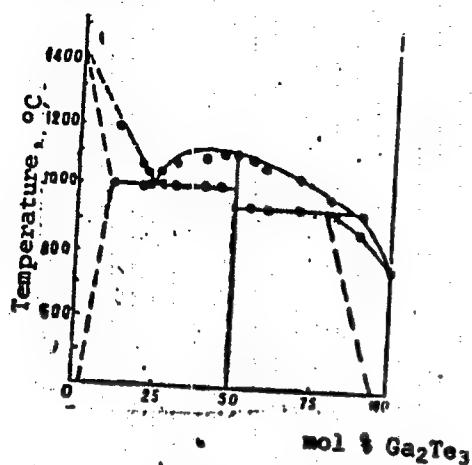
TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, samarium, gallium, phase diagram, phase transition, tellurium alloy, samarium alloy, gallium alloy, semiconductivity, semiconducting material

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to synthesize new chemical compounds and alloys and to learn about their properties. Sm_2Te_3 - Ga_2Te_3 alloys were prepared by fusing mixtures of Ga_2Te_3 with metallic Te and Sm in quartz ampoules at 1000-1180°C and $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. Sm_2Te_3 was homogenized for 380 hours at 400°C and 10^{-3} mm Hg in ratios of 5:1, 4:1, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1. The phase diagram of the Sm_2Te_3 - Ga_2Te_3 system is shown in fig. 1. A new chemical compound of samarium-gallium-tellurium was found: its formula is $SmGaTe_3$. The existence of a limited solid solution in the Ga_2Te_3 - Sm_2Te_3 system was established. It was also found that alloys and compounds of the Sm_2Te_3 - Ga_2Te_3 system are semiconductors.

Card 1/2

11587-66

ACC NR: AP5028894



Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07//,10/ SUBM DATE: 01Aug64/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 004

HW
Card 2/2

ENI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6025826 SOURCE CODE: UR/0316/66/000/001/0112/0115

AUTHOR: Karayev, Z. Sh.; Keyserukhskaya, L. G.; Aliyeva, Sh. A.; Gadymov, A. M. 44
ORG: Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences AzerbSSR 6
(In-m neorgan. i fiz. khimii AN AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and study of yttrium sulfogallate, $YGaS_3$, and yttrium sulfoindate,
 $YInS_3$ 27 27-27

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1966, 112-115

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium, indium, gallium compound, sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: Yttrium sulfogallate, $YGaS_3$, and yttrium sulfoindate, $YInS_3$, were synthesized and their crystallographic structures, elemental composition, stabilities, and electrical conductivities were examined. The work is part of an extensive program, presently being carried out at the Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences AzerbSSR, aimed at finding new types of semiconductors. The $YGaS_3$ and $YInS_3$ were prepared by fusing mixtures of the elements in stoichiometric ratios in sealed quartz ampoules evacuated to $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. Initially, half of an ampoule was slowly heated in a furnace to 1000°C while the other half, outside the furnace, was cooled with water. Then, the whole ampoule was placed inside the furnace and held there for 2 hrs at 1250°C . It was found that $YGaS_3$ has a hexagonal crystal lattice.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6025826

The specific resistance of YGaS_3 and YInS_3 was found to be $10^8 \text{ ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$ and $10^7 \text{ ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$, respectively. It was also found that both YGaS_3 and YInS_3 , do not decompose in water and air, are insoluble in alkali and organic bases, and react vigorously with HNO_3 , HCl , and H_2SO_4 . In the latter two cases, there is a liberation of hydrogen sulfide. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 mjs

GADYUCHENKO, I.

Efficiency of studies in economics. Mias. ind. SSSR 34
no.5:41 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sevastopol'skiy myasokombinat.

GADYUCHKA, P.S.

Carrying out all blast-furnace operations in a good and speedy manner.
Metallurg no.9:11-12 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Pervyy gornevoy demenney pechi no.2 zaveda imeni Frunze.
(Blast furnaces)

GADZAOV, V.K.; SHUTOV, A.I.

Intratracheal anesthesia in otorhinolaryngology. Zhur. ush. nos. i
gorl. bol. 21 no.4:70-71 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - doktor med.nauk
N.F.Pitenko) Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA) (OTOLARYNGOLOGY)

GADZICKI, J.

1/10

Various, British Counterintelligence, Vol. 35, No. 12, Dec 61

1. "Aja, Organization of Work in Administration on Threestepbasis
Niger, 12 Dec 1959, pp. 4-5, 11-12, 15-16, 22-23, 25-26, 28-29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-38, 41-42, 45-46, 49-50, 53-54, 57-58, 61-62, 65-66, 69-70, 73-74, 77-78, 81-82, 85-86, 89-90, 93-94, 97-98, 101-102, 105-106, 109-110, 113-114, 117-118, 121-122, 125-126, 129-130, 133-134, 137-138, 141-142, 145-146, 149-150, 153-154, 157-158, 161-162, 165-166, 169-170, 173-174, 177-178, 181-182, 185-186, 189-190, 193-194, 197-198, 201-202, 205-206, 209-210, 213-214, 217-218, 221-222, 225-226, 229-230, 233-234, 237-238, 241-242, 245-246, 249-250, 253-254, 257-258, 261-262, 265-266, 269-270, 273-274, 277-278, 281-282, 285-286, 289-290, 293-294, 297-298, 301-302, 305-306, 309-310, 313-314, 317-318, 321-322, 325-326, 329-330, 333-334, 337-338, 341-342, 345-346, 349-350, 353-354, 357-358, 361-362, 365-366, 369-370, 373-374, 377-378, 381-382, 385-386, 389-390, 393-394, 397-398, 401-402, 405-406, 409-410, 413-414, 417-418, 421-422, 425-426, 429-430, 433-434, 437-438, 441-442, 445-446, 449-450, 453-454, 457-458, 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4197-4198, 4201-4202, 4205-4206, 4209-4207, 4213-4214, 4217-4218, 4221-4222, 4225-4226, 4229-4227, 4233-4234, 4237-4

L 23115-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6006863

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0598/0599

AUTHOR: Dutchak, Ya. I.; Prokhorenko, V. Ya.; Klym, N. M.; Gadzevich, K. Ye.

ORG: L'vov State University im. Iv. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet)

TITLE: Structure and electric properties of alloys of the systems indium-gallium and gallium-tin in the regions of melting and the liquid state

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 598-599

TOPIC TAGS: indium alloy, gallium alloy, tin alloy, alloy phase diagram, alloy system, thermoelectric power, electric resistance, x ray diffraction analysis

ABSTRACT: To obtain quantitative data on the structure of the liquid alloys the authors have measured the concentration dependence of the absolute thermoelectric power and of the electric resistivity of 15 alloys of different compositions for each system. From an analysis of the plotted results, in conjunction with the plots of the state diagrams, it is concluded that in the case of the gallium-tin system the eutectic composition is transformed into a physical solution with statistical distribution of atoms of different sorts at temperatures below 50C. For the indium-gallium system, the statistical distribution of the atoms is characterized at temperatures on the order of 80C. These conclusions are in full agreement

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L 23115-66

ACC NR: AP6006863

with results of x-ray diffraction analysis. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 81c

5/658/62/000/001/012/013
D296/D307

27/13/66 2020
AUTHORS: Grebinskiy, S. O., Gadzevich, L. I. and Bodnar, I. I.

TITLE: The influence of x rays upon the growth and yield of root crops

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problema lyaboratoriya radiobiologiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 90 - 97

TEXT: Earlier studies (P. A. Vlasyuk, Rost rasteniy (The Growth of Plants), Izv. L'vovskogo un-ta, 1959, 365-370) had shown that treatment of sugar beets with radioactive isotopes stimulates the growth of the crop. The authors decided to study the effect of x rays. It was assumed that the expected influence would be more marked if sprouting seedlings were exposed rather than the inactive dry seeds. The seeds were moistened and when they had begun to sprout they were exposed to x rays from a distance of 2 m at a rate of 1000 r/min. The mature roots were weighed and compared with the weight of nonirradiated roots which served as the control.

Card 1/2

The influence of x rays ...

S/858/62/000/001/012/013
D296/D307

Exposure of sprouting seedlings to doses between 500 and 1000 r was found to lead to a significant increase in the yield of sugar beets, carrots and marrows. Irradiation of dry seeds, conversely, decreased the yield and the average weight of the roots. After exposure to radiation, the roots had a somewhat higher proportion of parenchymatous tissue which led to a slight decrease in the sugar content. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy L'vovskogo universiteta
(Department of Plant Physiology, L'vov University)

Card 2/2

MAMIKONYANTS, L.; TSAREV, M.; GADZEVICH, V.I., inzh.,red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Results of operating relay-protection and electric automatic
control equipment in power systems of the Ministry of Power Stations
during 1955] Itogi ekspluatatsii releinoi zashchity i elektroavtomatiki
v energosistemakh Ministerstva elektrostantsii za 1955 g. Moskva, Gos.
energ. izd-vo. 1956. 14 p. (Moscow. TSentral'naia nauchno-issledovatel'-
skaia elektrotekhnicheskia laboratoriia. Informatsionnye materialy no.19).
(MIREA 11:7)

1.Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti, glavnyy inzhener
TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy elektrotekhnicheskoy laboratoriis
Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Mamikonyants) 2.Zaveduyushchiy
laboratoriyye releynoy zashchity TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy
elektrotekhnicheskoy laboratoriis Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for
TSarev).

(Electric relays) (Automatic control) (Electric power distribution)

VORONTSOV -VEL'YAMINOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; GADZEVICH, V. I., inzhener,
redaktor; BEGAK, B. A., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L. Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Walking drag-line excavator, model ESh-4/40] Shagaiushchii ekska-
vator-draglайн ESh-4/40. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i
arkhitektury. 1955. 70 p.
(Excavating machinery)

(MLRA 9:1)

GADZEVICH, V.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor;
DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[General mechanization of construction work; reference manual]
Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya stroitel'nykh rabot; spravochnoe
posobie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhi-
tekture, Vol.2 [Earthwork] Zemlianye raboty. 1955. 527 p.

(MLRA 8:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organi-
zatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Earthwork)

GADZEVICH, V.I.

Subject : USSR/Engineering

AID P - 2128

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 17/20

Author : Gadzevich, V. I., and Gugo, Ya. V.

Title : ~~Soil-transporting machines~~ (From foreign technical experience)

Periodical: Gidr. stroi., 24, no.3, 46, 1955

Abstract : American excavators, trucks, trailers, etc. are briefly described and their design and capacity are discussed. Two American references, 1950-1953.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

GADZEVICH, V.I., nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva;
POPOV, V.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; VOLKOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Hydraulic methods of concentrating and grading sand and gravel]
Obogashchenie i sortirovka peska i gravilia gidravlicheskim sposobom.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 78 p.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii stroyitel'stva.
(Sand) (Gravel)

GADZHALSKI, I. Ts., kand. tekhn. nauki

Basic prerequisites for the proper use of irrigation systems.
Tekhnika Bulg 2 no.1:18-21 Ja '53.

GADZHALSKI, ILLIA TS.

Selskostopanski khidromelioratsii i vodosnabdiavane. 7 "Sofiia" "Nauka i
izkustvo." (Tekhnicheskaya literatura) Agricultural hydraulic
melioration and water supply 7 Vol. 1. 1954
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Unclassified.

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